COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 5, No. 18 February 1, 1969

PRESIDENT VISITS PENTAGON—President Richard M. Nixon, and Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, assistant to the President for national security affairs, right, lunch with Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, second from right, and Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman, joint chiefs of staff, before attending briefings in the National Military Command Center at the Pentagon January 27.

DOD SEEKS MORE MINORITY GROUP YOUTHS TO ENTER ALL THREE SERVICE ACADEMIES

The Defense Department is seeking more qualified Negro, Puerto-Rican, Mexican-American and other minority group youths to apply for admission to Service academies.

The number of minority group youths in the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.; the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and the U. S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo., has quadrupled since 1963, the Defense Department said in a report on minority youth recruiting.

That year, the Defense Department said, minority group enrollment totaled 29; today it is 116.

In a letter to educators throughout the United States Oct. 23, L. Howard Bennett, Director for Civil Rights in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (M&RA), requested their assistance and cooperation in the Defense Department's effort to identify, stimulate and encourage young men to apply for the Service academies. The letter called on the educators to submit by Dec. 1, 1968 the names of all qualified students for July, 1969 enrollment at the Academies.

The Defense Department said that time limit has been extended to Jan. 10, 1969.

Eleventh and twelfth grade students are being looked for as prospective candidates for classes entering

(Continued on Page 2)

Overseas Expenditures Show Decline

The Department of Defense continues to be "deeply concerned" with the balance of payments problem but estimates that efforts to combat the situation has reduced DOD expenditures overseas by about $2 billion during the FY 1961-68 period.

Basically, the DOD balance of payments program has been developed and is being carried out under two general guidelines:

1. Essential combat capability must be maintained.

2. Expenditure reductions must be achieved without creating undue hardship for U.S. military and civilian personnel and their families.

In a statement before the Subcommittee on International Exchange and Payments the Joint Economic Committee Jan. 14, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) Robert C. Moot has reviewed the DOD record to date and said that "beginning in mid-1965, our expenditures (had) increased due primarily to the conflict in Southeast Asia.

"In FY 1968, about $1.6 billion or more than one-third of our total balance of payments expenditures were attributable to the Southeast Asia conflict."

Mr. Moot also noted that in FY 1968 there was some increase in defense expenditure, other than those attributable to Southeast Asia. These increases, he said, included a special payment of $35 million to the United Kingdom to fulfill a commitment related to the Trilateral discussions of 1967, and a payment of $31 million in settlement of long standing Philip-

(Continued on Page 3)

DoD Seeks Minority Youths for Academies

(Continued from Page 1)

July, 1970 and July, 1969 respectively.

Educators were asked by Mr. Bennett to screen, select and forward to the Department of Defense the names of at least six Negro or other minority group youths of high scholastic achievement, excellent health and character, and indicated leadership potential.

His letter also urged all qualified youths to seek admission and noted "We are especially interested, however, in having Negro, Puerto-Rican, Mexican-American and other minority group youth know that these career opportunities are open to them . . ."

Mr. Bennett indicated that a factor contributing to the small number of minority group youths in the academies today stems from their not being aware that these opportunities are open to them and that the barriers based on race, creed, color or national origin do not exist at these institutions or in the professional military careers that follow.

Included with Mr. Bennett's letter was a "Memorandum to Educators" signed by Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul H. Nitze directing attentions to equal opportunities for qualified youths to attend the Service academies. Mr. Nitze made clear enrollment opportunities, Service career benefits, and procedures for enrolment.

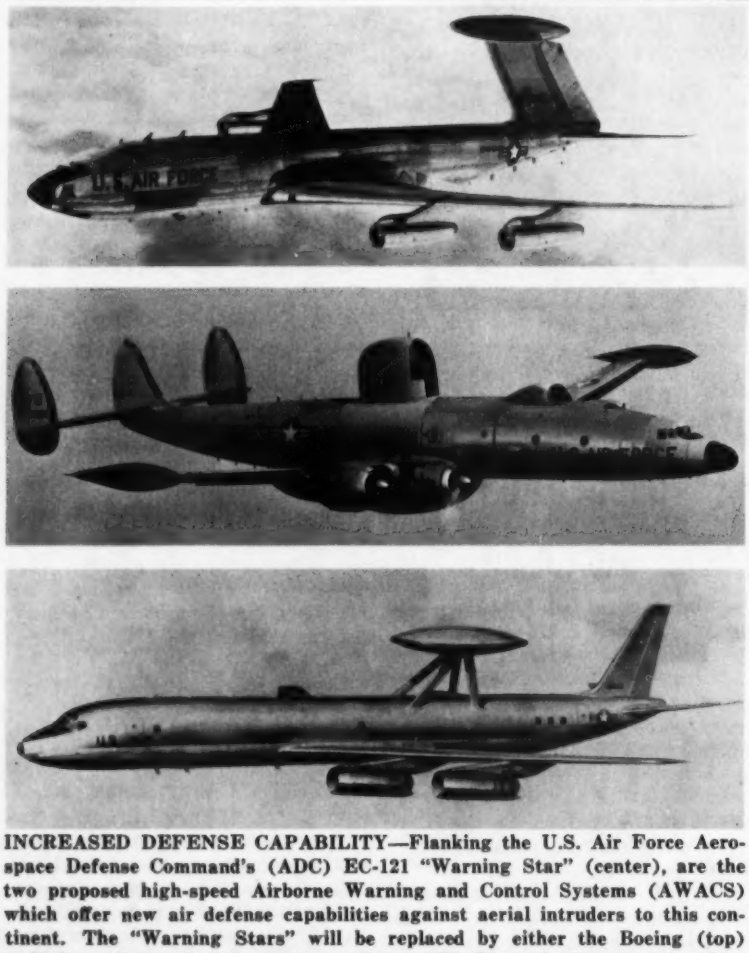
Generally, students who desire to enter an Academy when they are graduated from high school should make application late in the Spring of their junior year, and graduating seniors who have not previously applied should do so early in the Fall of their senior year.

The Defense Department also noted that applications should be made at least eight months prior to the time of anticipated enrolment. In addition, the applicant should write to each of his United States Senators and his U. S. Representatives if a Congressional nomination is sought. If he is eligible to seek a nomination from another source as described in the Academy catalogues, he should write to the Registrar or Dean of Admissions.

Preparatory schools are operated by each of the Services where selected enlisted members of the Armed Services are assigned to improve their scholastic proficiency, prepare for Academy entrance examinations and enhance the likelihood of their success at the Service academies.

It was explained that high school seniors desiring to attend the Academies and become officers, but who do not have the high scholastic qualifications required, may, if otherwise qualified, enlist in a Service of their choice and apply to attend one of the preparatory schools.

Specific requirements for attendance are outlined in the preparatory schools' catalogues and Service notices.



INCREASED DEFENSE CAPABILITY—Flanking the U.S. Air Force Aerospace Defense Command's (ADC) EC-121 "Warning Star" (center), are the two proposed high-speed Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS) which offer new air defense capabilities against aerial intruders to this continent. The "Warning Stars" will be replaced by either the Boeing (top) or McDonnell Douglas (bottom) models of AWACS, with "Rotodome" radars mounted on the aircraft tail and fuselage, respectively. ADC will employ AWACS as a survivable early warning command and control center which can detect and track enemy aircraft and direct defensive weapons against them.

Overseas Expenditures Show $2 Billion Drop

(Continued from Page 1)

pine claims arising from service by Philippine personnel in WWII.

Turning to the actions taken by the Defense Department in recent years which served to minimize expenditures and to increase receipts consistent with DOD's basic guidelines, Mr. Moot gave three main focal points dealing with reductions in foreign exchange expenditures by U.S. personnel:

1. A strenuous effort to review requirements for U.S. military and civilian personnel in foreign countries with a view to reducing these requirements where feasible.

2. Continuing stress on actions to reduce personal spending on the local economy.

3. Efforts to hold down dalance of payments expenditures related to non-appropriated fund activities.

He said special procedures governing U.S. military strength in foreign countries have been developed during the past several years which supplement normal manpower requirement reviews.

Under these procedures, he continued, an over-all and fiscal year ceiling on military strength in foreign countries is established for each military department. In certain cases there are additional subsidiary country or area ceilings.

Mr. Moot said that since 1963 there has been an over-all net increase in U.S. military strength in foreign countries but noted that there also have been a substantial number of actions which served to reduce such requirements for military personnel with beneficial balance of payments effects.

For example, he said, during FY 1964-65 there were substantial reductions in the staffs of U.S. Military Headquarters overseas; the Army reorganized its support operations in France; three U.S. Air Defense units in Spain were phased out, and Strategic Air Command Reflex B-47 operations were redeployed from Europe.

In FY 1966-67, the DOD gave particular attention to consolidating and streamlining its support and administrative operations and base structure overseas, and more than 20 activities were consolidated, reduced or discontinued.

NITZE CITED—Before leaving office, Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford presented the Department of Defense Medal for Distinguished Public Service to Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul H. Nitze, right, for exceptionally meritorious service to the United States of America while serving the Department of Defense from January 1961 to January 1969.

In FY 1968, Mr. Moot noted, the Defense Department also initiated action to redeploy about 35,000 military personnel from Germany. These troops, however, remain committed to NATO. In total, there was a reduction in U.S. military strength in Western Europe of approximately 90,000 between March 1962 (the peak of the Berlin buildup) and March 1968.

Concerning expenditures by individuals, Mr. Moot said "we have made a continuing effort to encourage participation by our personnel stationed in foreign countries in voluntary programs designed to channel available disposable income back to the U.S. These programs emphasize and encourage voluntary actions to reduce spending on the local economy, to increase use of payroll allotments and other voluntary savings programs and to increase spending in U.S. controlled facilities, including use of U.S. operated recreation areas."

Since 1966, existing programs have been intensified and several new programs have been initiated. Explaining, Mr. Moot said disbursement procedures have been modified to make it easier for servicemen to leave their pay "on the books." Regulations were amended to permit servicemen to increase their allotments sent home.

In addition, he said, the Uniformed Services Savings Deposit Program was enacted in August 1966. Participation in the program is limited to military personnel on active duty in a foreign area. As of Sept. 1968, there were $422 million in gross deposits under the program and the balance on deposit, as of Aug. 31, 1968, was about $251 million.

Mr. Moot recognized of course, that these deposits as in the case of savings associated with similar programs cannot be equated directly with equivalent balance of payment savings since some portion of new deposits are made in place of other sources of savings or expenditures which would not otherwise enter the international balance of payments.

During 1968, Mr. Moot continued, we undertook a general re-emphasis of our existing voluntary programs relating to personal spending, such as (1) an expanded internal information program on the balance of payments problem and Department of Defense programs, reaching military and civilian personnel serving at home as well as overseas; (2) improved stocking of American goods in military exchanges overseas; (3) increased use of American facilities; (4) greater use of American controlled recreation facilities overseas; and (5) renewed emphasis on current savings programs.

In South Vietnam, efforts to encourage voluntary reductions in personal spending are part of the over-all effort to reduce inflationary pressures on the local economy, Mr. Moot said.

On the basis of an average expenditure of approximately $340 per man on R&R in foreign countries as of July-Sept. 1968, Mr. Moot said "we estimate that the use of Hawaii as an R&R site will result in foreign exchange savings of $35-$40 million in FY 1969."

Regional Cooperation for Security and Progress

THE CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION

The State Department has recently launched a new series of publications on International Organizations. Below are excerpts from the first of this series, The Central Treaty Organization.

The Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) began, as did its regional sister alliances—the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949, and the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) in 1954—as a response of free peoples to the threat from communism. The establishment of the alliance demonstrated the determination of the Middle Eastern members, forming what has been known as the "northern tier," to preserve their independence by resisting Communist aggression or subversive penetration and by working together for stability.

CENTO's existence dates from February 24, 1955, when Turkey and Iraq, consistent with articles of the U.N. Charter dealing with regional arrangements and collective security, signed the Pact of Mutual Cooperation (the Baghdad Pact). The Pact was open to accession by any other states "actively concerned with security and peace in this region." The United Kingdom joined the alliance on April 5, Pakistan on September 23, and Iran on November 3, 1955.

After the revolution in Iraq overthrowing the Hashemite regime on July 14, 1958, that country took no further part in the work of the Pact, and formally withdrew on March 24, 1959. The headquarters was transferred from Baghdad to Ankara in August 1958, and the new name, Central Treaty Organization, was adopted on August 19, 1959.

The U. S. Role

Although the United States had encouraged the formation of the Pact, it did not itself become a formal member, accepting instead an invitation to participate in Council meetings, in the role of an observer. The U.S. did become, however, a formal participant in the Organization's committees, and since the early years of the alliance has supported and taken an active part in all its work.

When the Ministerial Council met in London on July 28 and 29, 1958, shortly after the Iraqi revolution, Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, the U.K. and the U.S. signed a declaration which reaffirmed the determination of the member states to continue the alliance . . . .

The Council is the highest body of the Central Treaty Organization. It provides a forum for continuous consultation on political and economic issues as well as military matters affecting the mutual interests of the member states. The council meets at the Ministerial level and at the Deputy level.

While the United States attends Council meetings as an observer, it participates fully in the discussions. The Secretary of State heads the U.S. delegation at the Ministerial meetings, and the U.S. Ambassador to Turkey attends those at the Deputy level.

Four major committees are responsible to the Council: the Military Committee, the Economic Committee, the Counter-Subversion Committee, and the Liaison Committee.

Cooperating for Defense

The military work of CENTO lies principally in the fields of planning, coordination, and training. . . . Some aspects of the Combined Military Planning Staff's planning are tested in the regular series of war games and combined military exercises that constitute the CENTO training program. . . . NATO officers are invited to observe these testing and training maneuvers from time to time, and CENTO representatives attend some NATO exercises.

[Another] activity is the CENTO Professional Military Development Program, under which groups of selected officers study more generalized military subjects of professional interest. Initiated and carried on by the United States, [this program is] part of its contribution to CENTO.

Cooperating for Economic Development

CENTO's regional economic development program has been the subject of increasing interest and emphasis. Benefits from completed major projects are beginning to be felt, and new cooperative endeavors are being undertaken.

CENTO economic projects are implemented in many ways. A major construction project may require advanced technical equipment not readily available in the region—from bulldozers and harbor cranes to complicated electronic gear. On projects such as building roads and railroads and developing harbors, the United States and the United Kingdom have provided needed equipment, either through loans to the regional governments or by supplying the equipment directly. For more complex projects

like the CENTO Microwave System or High-Frequency Radio Link, design, engineering and installation have been done by U.S. or U. K. contractors.

In all cases the regional governments have contributed a major share of the effort in furnishing facilities, land, engineering services, construction materials, labor, and other essential ingredients.

Communications

The great need for better communications in an integrated pattern throughout the CENTO region led to early emphasis on telecommunications, roads, railways, ports and a modern airway system. At the time of CENTO's inception, no railways or telegraph lines crossed common boundaries to link the regional members. Only a few vehicles attempted to travel the one hazardous mountain road between Iran and Turkey, or the desert track crossing the Iran-Pakistan border. Telephone and telegraph traffic among the three countries had to be routed through Europe, usually via London. Aircraft were almost helpless in bad weather due to lack of ground controls.

[Today] the ultramodern CENTO Microwave Telecommunications Network, the longest in the world at the time it was completed in 1965, uses 88 stations to cover the 3,060 miles from Ankara to Karachi.

Agriculture and Health

More than three-quarters of the populations of Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey depend upon agriculture for their livelihood. Many of the agricultural problems faced by each country are similar. CENTO has made a concentrated effort to help solve these problems and to increase food production.

The CENTO regional economic development program has also laid stress on cooperation in the field of health: [in] malaria eradication . . . cholera [prevention] . . . hospital administration . . . [and] family planning . . . .

The Central Treaty Organization is part of the web of friendly ties and cooperation that exists among Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. . . . Constructed on a foundation of common interest and goals, it complements and builds upon a wide range of active bilateral relationships. The alliance has lived through years of important changes both in the Middle East and in the world at large. It still meets a need of countries gathered together in support of their common defense and welfare.

Man Is Still Rated Most Important Factor

The Armed Forces continue to emphasize that man is the most important factor in any operation and the Army supports this theory with its sponsorship of the Human Resources Research Office in relationship with George Washington University.

Many of the HumRRO research and development findings are also being used by the other military services, and by the military services of a number of NATO allies.

HumRRO was established in 1951 at the specific request of the Department of the Army to provide it with a highly specialized human factors research capability with the kind of flexibility required for fresh solutions to novel and complex problems.

The objectives of the research are to discover, develop, and apply human factors and social science principles and techniques so as to enhance the efficiency of both training and operational performance of military personnel.

Experience during the first few years of HumRRO's operation revealed that the training context, in general, provided the most effective approach for attacking problems in motivation, morale, and leadership, as well as the problems in instructional method and content.

The improvement of individual and unit performance—primarily through training and education—has become the dominant theme in the research and development activities directed toward the over-all HumRRO mission.

HumRRO scientists focus on the individual soldier and on groups of soldiers in teams and units—on the man in the Army's many man-man and man-machine weapons systems.

Since HumRRO's primary commodity is people and the information concerning them, it was felt that this information could be quite valuable to other organizations and departments.

In mid-1967, the HumRRO charter was modified to allow it to perform its research and development activities for other organizations instead of solely for the Army.

NEW COMMANDER—Maj. Gen. Edward P. Smith, directorate of operations (J-3), United States Strike Command, has been selected to command the U. S. Army's 7th Infantry Division. The general was to assume command of the Korean based division in late January, 1969.

While the Army will continue to be HumRRO's principal sponsor, a few contracts with other sponsors are being arranged.

Among them is the Post Office Department which is having research done on recruitment, selection, training and other aspects of personnel management to help the Postal Service develop a modern and well-trained maintenance force.

The HumRRO research staff, numbering about 200, made up mainly of psychologists with research backgrounds in experimental, social, measurement, education, and clinical fields, together with some who have advanced degrees in sociology, anthropology, and linguistics. Seventy of the professional staff members hold PhD degrees and another 30 have earned their Master's degree.

Approximately 70 other personnel make up the organization, including people in law, personnel security, accounting, military science, computer technology, engineering, publications graphics, and a variety of other office skills.

The work of the research staff is enhanced by a computer system which became operational in late 1966. This system not only speeds up the processing of research data, but because of its capacity for simulation and for computer-administered instruction enables HumRRO scientists to break new ground in training and educational technology.

HumRRO's program is administered by the director, Dr. Meredith P. Crawford, in Alexandria, Va. Research is accomplished largely in the field with the Army—tackling problems where they occur and working with the officers and men most immediately concerned. Five of HumRRO's seven research divisions are located at Army installations.

There are many identifiable HumRRO developed products which are now being used by the Army but in many other instances they have played the role of a "catalyst" by providing scientific evidence which influenced the Army to undertake a particular course of action.

One of the programs in use now is a self-instructional, automated course in an abbreviated version of the Vietnamese language, tailored for military advisors in that country.

Others include: new methods of instruction for tank crews, armored cavalry platoons, guided missile operators and a 16-hour program of officer leadership instruction for Army ROTC programs; programmed textbooks for teaching low-altitude aerial observation skills and knowledges and a program of land navigation instruction.

Restrictions Placed on Space Available

Personnel traveling space available will no longer be allowed to turn down an offered seat on an aircraft in favor of more preferable accommodations on a later flight, the Air Force has announced.

When the traveler refuses to accept a seat on an aircraft departing for his requested destination, he will forfeit his position and his name will be removed from the waiting list.

It will then be necessary for the traveler to initiate a new request with his name being entered at the bottom of the waiting list.

The Air Force has been receiving an increasing number of complaints and queries concerning space available travel via military aircraft and has reiterated the policies and procedures governing this type of travel.

It was emphasized that space available travel is a privilege rather than a right. The privilege is an administrative determination to permit active duty and certain categories of retired military personnel to travel on military aircraft in space which would otherwise go unused.

A person traveling in this status is required to personally report to a passenger terminal, place his name on the space available roster and remain in the terminal area until his name comes up on the roster.

Active duty senior officers in the grade of colonel and above may register by letter, not more than 30 days in advance of their desired date of travel.

Space available travel from the Continental United States to a foreign country outside the Western Hemisphere is not permitted for active duty personnel on leave and eligible retired military personnel.

The Western Hemisphere is defined as the continents of North and South America, the islands in the Caribbean Sea, Bermuda and the Bahamas. Travel is permitted to Alaska, Hawaii, U.S. territories or possessions and return.

Helicopters Workhorses In Vietnam

The tremendous workload of medical evacuation helicopters in Vietnam is clear from statistics by the Army Surgeon General's Office.

During the first ten months of 1968 more than 170,000 patients were transported by Army Medical Department helicopters. This surpasses calendar year 1967 when approximately 94,000 patients were moved, requiring 47,000 hours of flying time.

The total number of patients carried of the Vietnam conflict now exceeds 350,000. All figures released include Vietnamese and allied personnel as well as American soldiers.

Army spokesmen cautioned that some patients are counted two or three time when additional evacuation is necessary.

The 120 helicopters stationed across South Vietnam are sometimes referred to as "Mercy Airlines." Their use places every American soldier within 35 minutes of a medical facility equipped to render life-saving treatment.

The US-1D/H "Huey" helicopters carry six litter or nine ambulatory patients and a crew of four. The aircraft is normally flown 120 mph and has a flight duration of two and one-half hours. Its versatility is further increased by a special rescue hoist called a "forest penetrator." It consists of a heavy metal device capable of penetrating thick jungle growth.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

Published weekly by Armed Forces Press Service, 1117 N. 19th St., Arlington, Va. 22209, a unified activity of the Office of Information for the Armed Forces, OASD (M&RA). Reproduction of content is authorized. Suggested dateline for materials used is WASHINGTON (AFPS).

FROM THE PRESIDENT—Adm. John J. Hyland, commander in chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet (center), presents Presidential Unit Citation to Capt. John F. Davis (left), current commanding officer of the attack carrier USS Kitty Hawk (CVA-63). Capt. Donald C. Davis, the ship's skipper during the period cited in the award, shares the honor of receiving the citation signed by President Johnson. Kitty Hawk becomes the first Navy ship to be decorated by the President for Vietnam duty.

FIRST MEETING—Secretary of Defense-designate Melvin R. Laird, third from right; accompanied by Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford, second from right; attends his first meeting with the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the Pentagon, Washington, D.C., Monday, January 13, 1969. Left to right are: General Bruce Palmer, Jr., vice chief of staff, U.S. Army, acting for the chief of staff who was overseas; Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul H. Nitze; Deputy Secretary of Defense-designate David Packard; Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chief of naval operations; Lt. Gen. Lewis W. Walt, assistant commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, acting for the Commandant who was overseas; Gen. John P. McConnell, chief of staff, U.S. Air Force; Mr. Laird; Secretary Clifford; and Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, USA, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty Termed Vital

The nuclear nonproliferation treaty which has been signed by more than 80 countries, is vitally important for two reasons. Not only is it the most promising means of forestalling a catastrophic security situation, but it also establishes a set of principles for exploiting the peaceful aspects of nuclear energy.

In a statement before the United Nations Political Committee, William C. Foster, Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, made these principal points in discussing the U. S. role in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the widely beneficial activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency:

1—The United States has long maintained an active and extensive research and development program in all fields pertaining to the civil uses of atomic energy and has shared its advances with other countries. It has spent 1.5 billion in the field of civilian reactor development and has made heavy investments in developing uses of radiation and isotopes in medicine, industry, and agriculture.

2—The exchange of technological data is an important responsibility, not only of the United States but also of the international energy agency, which annually organizes more than 40 conferences of experts, and makes available to scientists throughout the world some 30,000 pages of valuable technical data. IAEA has begun to work on establishment of an International Nuclear Information service which will store data from member states in a computerized bank, to be supplied on request.

3—In addition to giving IAEA strong support in the field of information exchange, the United States has undertaken on a bilateral basis extensive additional cooperative programs. We have donated depository libraries containing vast collections of technical reports on the peaceful uses of atomic energy to more than 80 countries and five international organizations. We have developed mutually beneficial and detailed technical information exchanges with more than 40 countries. We have conducted "Atoms in Action" demonstrations in 31 countries which were visited by nearly seven million people.

4—We have provided nuclear reactors, nuclear fuel, and extensive information and technical assistance to 33 countries and to international organizations, including the IAEA.

5—We have supported IAEA's programs through financial contributions of $30.5 million. In addition we have made available experts, equipment, and special nuclear materials for IAEA use.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
Price 5 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: $2.50 per year; $3.25 additional for foreign mailing.

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1969 342-472 / A-32

etary
enta-
staff,
ecre-
Walt,
nnell,
Joint

pro-
itory
ns of
uses
n 80
l or-
mu-
nical
more
con-
stra-
were
eople.
r re-
e in-
ce to
l or-
.
pro-
tions
have
ment,
for